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Lexicon Plautinum. Edited by GONZALEZ LODGE. Leipzig: Teubner, Vol. I, fasc. 7 (Fabula-Hercle), 1914. Pp. 577-672. Each fasc., M. 7.20.

A detailed account of the purpose and plan of this lexicon was given in Vol. IV of this journal, so that we may confine our attention here to some of the points of interest in the fascicle before us.

The articles which have most interested the reviewer are those on *foras*, *hau* (*haud*), and *facio*. The extent to which *foras* and *foris* are distinguished from each other furnishes us with a delicate test of the vulgar element in the language of Plautus. Out of a total of about one hundred and forty instances of the use of *foras* there are only four cases in which *foris* would have been preferable, while in Petronius (cf. Segebadé and Lommatzsch) *foras* is used for *foris* in three out of six cases. Under *hau*, *haud*, on p. 668, the collection shows clearly the consonants before which *haud* is occasionally found. The longest articles are those on *facio* (42 columns) and on *habeo* (16 columns). The survey which the editor gives on p. 599 of the use of *faxo* with the simple future, the future perfect, and the subjunctive will be especially valuable to Plautine scholars. In contrast to *facio* it is surprising that *fas* is found only four times in all the plays of Plautus. Some commentators have taken exception to the use of *forma* in the epitaph of Scipio Barbatus with the meaning "personal appearance," but the large number of cases in which Plautus has employed the word in this sense (cf. p. 631) shows that it was freely used with this force in the third century B.C. In the notice which appeared in this journal of fasc. 1-5 the reviewer regretted the fact that Professor Lodge had not included prosody in the scope of his plan. He is reminded of this omission now while reading the article on *fio*. The number before us shows all those excellencies in the way of completeness and accuracy which have characterized its predecessors.

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Aus Platos Werdezeit. Philologische Untersuchungen. Von MAX POHLENZ. Berlin: Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1913. Pp. 427.

This is an excellent book. It is not wholly free from the prevailing vice of our philology, the endeavor to prove more than the evidence warrants, but it rarely if ever misquotes, misconstrues, or grossly misinterprets particular passages of the Platonic text.

An interesting introduction discusses the origin of the related dialogue form as we have it first in the *Charmides*, and later in the *Symposium*, *Phaedo*, *Theaetetus*, *Parmenides*, and *Republic*. It is Plato's modification